

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3634

To provide for international family planning funding for the fiscal year 2001,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 2000

Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. WEINER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

A BILL

To provide for international family planning funding for the
fiscal year 2001, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Saving Women’s Lives
5 through International Family Planning Act of 2000”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) International family planning funds provide
9 assistance that saves the lives of women by providing

1 vital reproductive health care, including family plan-
2 ning and maternal health programs which include
3 prenatal, postpartum, HIV/AIDS and other sexually
4 transmitted disease education that results in safe
5 pregnancies and safe motherhood.

6 (2) Each year more than 585,000 women die
7 from complications with pregnancy and childbirth.
8 In addition, each year at least 7,000,000 women suf-
9 fer serious health problems and as many as
10 50,000,000 women suffer some adverse health con-
11 sequences after childbirth, many of which could be
12 prevented with safe motherhood practices used in re-
13 productive health programs.

14 (3) More than 5,800,000 people were infected
15 with HIV/AIDS in 1998. Without funding from
16 international family planning programs for edu-
17 cation and prevention, most governments would not
18 have the resources to combat the physical, social,
19 and economic devastation inflicted by this disease.

20 (4) The health of the planet is connected to the
21 health of women and their families. Rapid popu-
22 lation growth exacerbates many environmental prob-
23 lems, including air and water pollution, loss of wild-
24 life habitat, fisheries depletion, and climate
25 change—global problems that transcend national

1 boundaries. Family planning programs give women
2 the option to choose the number and spacing of their
3 children, which contributes to slowing global popu-
4 lation growth. International family planning im-
5 proves the ability of families worldwide to manage
6 their lives and their natural resources more
7 sustainably.

8 (5) When families have access to family plan-
9 ning resources and are able to space their children,
10 delay the timing of their first child, and have longer
11 intervals between each child, there is a decrease in
12 the risk of mortality in both women and children.

13 (6) Voluntary family planning services allow
14 women and men to exercise their fundamental
15 human right to plan the size of their families and
16 ensure that every pregnancy is planned and every
17 child is wanted. Data from around the world pro-
18 vides conclusive evidence that increased access to
19 family planning reduces the incidence of abortion.

20 (7) At the International Conference on Popu-
21 lation and Development in 1994, it was estimated
22 that making quality family planning and related
23 health services available to all in need of such plan-
24 ning and services would cost \$17,000,000,000 in the
25 year 2000. The United States and other donor coun-

1 tries agreed to provide one-third of these funds.
2 Based on the size of its economy, the United States
3 share of the total donor population assistance should
4 be almost \$1,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.
5 While short of this funding goal, restoring funding
6 for population assistance to fiscal year 1995 levels
7 would be a significant step toward ensuring access
8 to family planning and reproductive health care for
9 couples around the world.

10 (8) With world population exceeding
11 6,000,000,000 people, international family planning
12 providers and related nongovernmental organizations
13 play a critical role in meeting the physical, social,
14 environmental, and economic needs in their societies
15 and in expanding participation in the democratic
16 process. These organizations should be provided with
17 adequate funding to fully and actively offer the best
18 and most informative care to their citizens without
19 restrictions on free speech. United States assistance
20 to these organizations should be provided under the
21 same terms as to their governments.

22 **SEC. 3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS.**

23 (a) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-
24 priated, and there is appropriated (out of any money in
25 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), for fiscal year

1 2001 \$366,000,000 to carry out the provisions of section
2 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section
3 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participa-
4 tion Act of 1973.

5 (b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR UNFPA.—Of
6 the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2001 to carry out
7 the provisions of law described in subsection (a),
8 \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the United Na-
9 tions Population Fund (UNFPA).

10 **SEC. 4. POPULATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

11 (a) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appro-
12 priated, and there is appropriated (out of any money in
13 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated), for fiscal year
14 2001 \$541,600,000 for population planning activities and
15 other population assistance under part I of the Foreign
16 Assistance Act of 1961.

17 (b) ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-
18 TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPULATION PLANNING
19 ASSISTANCE.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assist-
20 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended
21 by adding at the end the following:

1 **“SEC. 130. ELIGIBILITY OF NONGOVERNMENTAL AND MUL-**
2 **TILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR POPU-**
3 **LATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

4 “In determining eligibility of nongovernmental and
5 multilateral organizations for population planning assist-
6 ance or other population assistance under this part, the
7 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
8 national Development may not apply requirements to such
9 organizations that are more restrictive than requirements
10 applicable to foreign governments for such assistance.”.

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